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# Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A NEWSPAPER CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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## CITY ITEMS.

**A Visit to the Hiawatha Bridge Bolt, and Hot Pressed Nut Works, in South Pittsburgh.**

Pittsburgh is one of the most active and flourishing manufacturing places in America. It possesses numerous important mechanical establishments, among which the extensive Hot Pressed Nut, and Bridge Rod and Bolt concern belonging to Messrs. Wood, Matthews & Co., takes a foremost rank. The value of the invention by means of which they turn out, annually, millions of square, hexagon and oblong nuts, in endless variety, and also, a large assortment of Bridge Rods, Bolts, Washers, etc., cannot be over-estimated. It is one of those inventions which not only saves an immense outlay of time and labor, and has revolutionized a trade, by substantially overcoming the allures of other days, but which produces an article in every respect superior to iron nuts, rods and bolts of all other make.

For the want of adequate space we cannot furnish the details of the manufacture of Hot Pressed Nuts, but we have made a careful examination of the *modus operandi*, and closely compared hand wrought nuts, and those produced by machinery, by other firms. We give the preference to the Hot Pressed Nuts made by Messrs. Wood, Matthews & Co., of Pittsburgh. Our judgment entirely harmonizes with the experience of eminent master mechanics connected with leading railway and bridge companies, who have given these nuts, rods and bolts a severe test, and pronounced them unequalled for strength, durability and beauty. We may add, with regard to the Bridge Rods and Bolts, that the evidence of their superiority is seen in nearly every bridge of great size in this part of the country, and in the construction of the many beautifully designed and substantial structures, spanning the rivers and broad chasms, that abound here and elsewhere, the Hot Pressed Nut forms an important part of the work, giving it increased strength and a better finish. Another fact which will commend itself to the consideration of those who have occasion to use these articles, is, that Messrs. Wood, Matthews & Co., have their own Blast Furnaces and Rolling Mills, and are, thereby, enabled to produce iron of a superior quality, especially for the manufacture of Hot Pressed Nuts, Bridge Rods, Bolts, Washers, &c. They have, moreover, introduced into their Works all the modern improvements, and employ none but experienced workmen. These facts, together with their own experience, and with such superior facilities as they possess for producing a uniformly good quality of iron, warrants them in claiming that they cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the United States. The iron is from the Lake Superior and Kentucky mines, which produces the best neutral iron, and is made expressly for the Nuts, Rod, etc., manufactured by them. As an evidence of the strength of their Bridge Rods, they will uniformly stand a pressure of from seventy-five to eighty thousand pounds to the square inch. The extent of their trade in Hot Pressed Nuts and Bolts, reaches East, West and South, which proves conclusively how valuable they are considered. The principal Railroad and Bridge Companies of the country, who in they are almost exclusively used in preference to all others. The Hot Pressed Nuts are made square, hexagon or oblong, all sizes, from a quarter of an inch by an inch by a quarter of an inch and one thirty-second of an inch, to four inches by two inches and one-thirteenth of an inch—in all, nearly one hundred different sizes. They possess a extraordinary strength in the thread, which is as tough as it is possible for iron to be, and, according to size, will successfully resist the most powerful strain. By the process of its manufacture the iron is saved from becoming crystallized, which is a serious fault in the Nuts manufactured by other firms. Not only is all the natural strength of the metal preserved, but its fibres are closely united, and becomes tougher and harder, and thereby more invaluable as a security. It is imported into the construction of bridges, machinery, locomotives, cars, or in fastening the rails over which the larger pass, should be adequately strong for the purpose for which it is designed. The same feature in the Bridge Rods and Bolts, and the Hot pressed Nuts manufactured by Messrs. Wood, Matthews & Co., to which we desire to direct attention. Every bar or rod of iron taken into their manufactory is made at their Blast Furnaces and Rolling Mills, at Wheatland, Mercer Co., Pennsylvania, solely for their business. Some of the extent of the trade carried on by them may be derived from the following figures. During a single month they manufactured three hundred and ten tons of iron into square, hexagon and oblong Hot Pressed Nuts, and one hundred tons of iron were used for washers; forty tons of iron was made into railway truss, splices and machine bolts, and fourteen tons of iron is taken to their Bridge and Coach screws. Total, four hundred tons. It is not surprising, in view of the superiority in quality of the r manufactures, that numerous imperfect imitations should be put upon the market; but, notwithstanding this fact, Messrs. Wood, Matthews & Co.'s prices compare favorably with those of other establishments. Their manufactory is located on the bank of the Monongahela river, in the borough of South Pittsburgh, and covers several acres of ground. It is one of the busiest places to be seen in the "American Manchester," and is under the superintendence of Mr. William Charles, an experienced and skillful mechanic. The warehouse is situated at No. 113 Water street.

**$20 Reward.**

If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of life;
With Shiloh our hands we wash and swim,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father—who in all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb to heal and save
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewey Lee—
These, these—half speak with touching power,
The change and health to thee.

Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. T

**Splendid Chance in Dry Goods.**

The attention of the ladies and all others who wish to make the most desirable bargains in Dry Good, is directed to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Irwin, McCandless & Co., No. 68 Federal street above the Diamond, Allegheny city, who have just opened fresh and large invoices of new goods direct from the East, including a splendid assortment of white and colored Blankets, Barrel Flannels, French Merinos, French, English, German and American Dress Goods, in great variety. Call and examine them.

**A Favorable Opportunity.**

N. Grossmayer & Co., 47 Fifth street, are selling off a rare stock of Fall and Winter Clothing at astonishingly low rates. Their assortment is one of the largest and rarest that has ever been offered to the public, and a friend he opportunity of calling to supply yourself at a reasonable cost with your fall and winter outfit. Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, etc.

**3 Excellent Second-Hand Pianos.**

One 7 octave Chickering Piano, full iron frame.
One 6 octave Chickering Piano, full iron frame.
One 7 octave Wise & Bro Piano.
All these pianos are in handsome Rosewood Cases, and are thoroughly repaired. Prices Low. Chas. C. Mellor & Co. 81 Wood street.

**No More Rheumatism**

Since the discovery of Metcalfe's great Rheumatic Remedy. Cures two days. Cures the worst cases. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

**Found.**

A certain sum of money, which the owner (who bought some sheet music and periodicals,) can have by calling at J. Linnenbrink's News Depot, Rochester, Pa.

**Mechanics and Store Keepers.**

Please call at No. 240 Liberty street, for variety goods and brushes of all kinds, and one thousand other articles. We are bound to sell cheap.

**The Cheapest, Simplest**

And best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

**Thompson's Eye Water**

Cures weak or inflamed eyes. Sold at 240 Liberty street.

**Sheet Music.**

All the latest pieces at J. Linnenbrink's News Depot, Rochester, Pa.

**Buttons.**

The cheapest in Pittsburgh, at Needham's Cheap Cloak House, 49 Fifth street.

**Furs, Muffs and Collars**

For $6 00 at Needham's Cheap Cloak House, 49 Fifth street.

**Thompson's Liniment**

Cures Rheumatic pains. Try it.

**Every Pair of Shoes**

Sold cheap at the Opera House Shoe Store.

DR. AIKENS, Parlors at Merchant's Hotel. tf

**The Condemned Fenians.**

The Toronto *Globe* gives the following sketches of the history of the Fenian prisoners under sentence of death in that city:

Robert B. Lynch was born in Galway, we understand, in 1838. He was educated in the department of the board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Dublin Castle, and remained in that position until 1857, in which year he is said to have emigrated to the United States. He then engaged in business in Saint Louis for a short time, but in the autumn of 1859, and travelled to many of the leading cities in the South American Republics and West Indies. He subsequently joined the American army, and was Quarter-master, with the rank of Major in the Twenty fourth Wisconsin Volunteers. During the latter part of the war he was chief clerk, with the rank of Major, in the Discharge Department of Andersonville, Salisbury, etc. He says, he came to Canada, under the direction of Athlumney, General McDermot, of the F. B. of Louisville, Ky., to organize the Fenian campaign in Canada. This is the prisoner's account of himself; but we have heard other versions of his career, which assigned him a residence of some years as an Irish Westerner.

Rev. John McMahon was born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland, about 1820, and is consequently 46 years of age. He studied for the ministry, according to his statement, in the University of St. Mary's, Chicago, and after serving as a priest in various parts, was lately appointed to Andersonville, Madison county, Indiana. He was just about settling there until the time of his arrest at Fort Erie, on the morning of the 3d of June.

A Washington *Herald* special says: "The commander of our squadron in Peruvian waters has refused to salute the Spanish flag when displayed on the flagship of their fleet, on the ground, it is stated, that the commander of the fleet, Admiral Tucker, has served in the rebel navy during the late insurrection. The matter has been referred by the commander of the Navy to the Secretary of State for his decision.

Patrick Gleason, living in Furman street Broadway, was instantly killed on Sunday morning by Owen McShane. Gleason had gone from his home into the street to rescue a friend who was being attacked by McShane and a man named Thomas Haron, and was struck by McShane, from the effects of which blow he immediately expired.

PERSONAL.—Secretary Stanton was to leave Washington City yesterday on a visit to his relatives in this city. He will probably arrive to-day.

# FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

### The Departmental Reports.

### Minister Dix's Instructions Being Prepared.

### The President and Laborers' Wages.

### Movements of Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

### Investigation of the Evening Star Disaster.

### The Case of the Condemned Fenians.

### Death of Miss Fanny Seward.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1866.

**The Departmental Reports.**

Nearly all the annual reports are ready for submission to the President. The land office report will be unusually interesting, as showing the disposition made of the public lands during the past year, and especially the development of the mineral lands. A new map will accompany the report, and show the quantity of mineral lands now held by the Government in every State and Territory in the Union. Secretary McCulloch has completed all of the financial and statistical information of the Treasury Department, and will soon embody his recommendations of a financial policy. All of the reports but that of the State Department will be ready to be delivered to Congress on the first day of its session.

**General Dix's Instructions.**

General Dix's instructions as Minister to France, are being prepared at the State Department, and will be forwarded to him in a few days. The instructions have not been completed all of the reports but that of the State Department will be ready to be delivered to Congress on the first day of its session.

**Proposed Reduction of Wages.**

The President to-day, in response to a petition of the laborers, asking that their wages of employees of the Quartermaster's Department, be not reduced, complied with their request, and reversed the decision of the Quartermaster's Department. The President snows in his reply that he made personal inquiry and found that it was proposed to cut down the wages of these employees below that paid by other branches of the public service.

**General Sherman and the War Office.**

General Sherman arrived again in conference with the President to-day. It is now believed that he will become Secretary of War *ad interim* on December first. The statement that it is necessary for him to resign in the army is erroneous. General Scott and other army officers have acted as Secretary of War at different periods in the history of the Government.

**Gone to His Post.**

General Averill, our new Consul General to Canada, left here for Montreal to day. His departure was hastened by the Fenian complication, and he received quite elaborate instructions regarding them.

**Sherman's Letter.**

There is some anticipated delay in presenting General Sherman's letter to the public. It may be added, however, as a question of fact, that it is dated last February, and that it unequivocally endorses the Presidential vetoes which had been made up to that time.

**The Evening Star Disaster.**

The officer detailed by the Treasury Department, to investigate the circumstances of the lamented Evening Star has returned here with the evidence, and will make a report showing that she was not fully seaworthy, and was improperly officered and manned.

**The Condemned Fenians.**

The authorities here are of the opinion that the Canadian officials eventually contemplate the same course with the Fenians under sentence of death in Canada, that was pursued in Ireland, where all of the American citizens were finally liberated after having been tried and sentenced.

**Gen. Sheridan's Mexican Order.**

The Mexican Legation here are in the opinion that Gen. Sheridan's order countermanding shares as at the head of the Mexican Republic. The dispatches from New Orleans which state that the order was not approved here are untrue. The Administration have determined to encourage Juarez as President of the Republic, as is fully exemplified by continued diplomatic correspondence with the duly accredited Mexican Minister here.

**Death of Miss Seward.**

Secretary Seward is seriously prostrated with grief at the death of his daughter to-day, to whom he was most closely attached. Miss Fannie Seward, after an illness of two weeks, died this noon.

WASHINGTON, October 29,
DISBURSEMENTS.

The following are the disbursements of the Treasury Department for the week ending Saturday, October 27th: On account of the Treasury Department, $2,295,180; Navy Department, $997,-279; Interior Department, $1,595,423. Total, $4,886,-888.

REDUCTION OF PAY.

A committee, consisting of the employees of the Quartermaster's Department, waited upon the President this morning for the purpose of obtaining from him a reply to their petition in relation to the reduction of their pay. The President dissents from the reasons of the Quartermaster General for the reduction, and has communicated his views to the Secretary of War. requests him at once to designate competent officers as a board to make inquiries, and report to the War Department in time that action should be allowed. This order, he adds, will apply to the two classes employees, and in whose interests the two communications to which these instructions refer, and will, for the present, operate against any reduction of wages of the employees in whose interests they have been presented.

GEN. SWEENEY.

The Fenian General, Thomas W. Sweeney, it is said, will be restored to his former rank in the United States army, on his own application.

THE TAX ON CANNED MEATS, ETC.

The following is the decision of the Treasury Department relative to taxes upon canned meats, vegetables, &c.: By the amendatory act of July 13th, 1866, a stamp duty is imposed upon every can, bottle, or other tight package containing meats, fish, shell fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustards, jams or jellies, which shall hereafter be packed or sealed, made, prepared and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after the first day of October, 1866. While it is believed to be the purpose of the Congress to impose the stamp tax upon the above named, if sold or offered for sale, or removed for consumption, in the United States, on or after October first, 1866, regardless of the time of their manufacture or production, that intent is so imperfectly expressed as to render it doubtful whether, under a proper construction of the language of the statute, such a tax can be collected. Internal revenue officers are, therefore, instructed not to interfere with the payment of the tax of such articles of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and packed prior to the 1st day of October. Oysters and fish are not to be made apparent from the shell, and, without undergoing any process for their preservation, are placed, in a raw state, in the can for other use for the sole purpose of transportation. When put up in this manner, and for this purpose, only, they are not regarded as coming within the meaning or intent of the law, and no stamp will be required upon them. Articles, however, subscribed, when imported or of foreign manufacture, are liable to the stamp tax, in addition to the import duties thereon. Wines, Cocoa or chocolate, Cocoa husks, spices, in original packages, except playing cards, lucifer or friction matches, cigar-lights, and bay rum, when imported in original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other enclosures were packed in the manufactories, the person selling the same is not subject to any penalty on account of the want of a proper stamp. Sales of such articles are not operations the articles should not, under any circumstances, be offered or exposed for sale until they have been appropriately stamped.

DEATH OF MISS SEWARD.

Miss Fanny Seward, the only daughter and youngest child of the Secretary of State, died early this morning from typhoid fever. Her remains will be conveyed to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

**Disasters to Vessels—Movement in Mississippi for the Release of Jeff. Davis—Gen. Sheridan Ordered to Washington.**

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Arrived, steamers Montgomery, General Grant and Morning Star, from New York.

The steamer Morgan, from Mobile to Galveston, foundered fifty miles off Galveston. No lives lost. The cargo was insured.

The steamer Nattie, from Apalachicola for New Orleans, sunk in Apalachicola harbor. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, in view of the precarious condition of Jeff. Davis' health, recommends that the Legislature appoint one or more commissioners to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and confer with the President with a view to release Davis on parole or bail.

Lieutenant-General D'Issaquin Del Manseano succeeds General Leorsund as Captain General of Cuba.

It is reliably stated that General Sheridan has been ordered to report at Washington. It is understood that the order originates from the present condition of our relations with Mexico.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 29, STORM.

A violent storm set in to-night, accompanied with wind and heavy rains.

**From San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The British war steamer Scout sailed for Victoria on Saturday. The ship Templar, Rogers, for Boston, reports large fields of ice and icebergs off Cape Horn.

## THE FENIANS.

### Warlike Speech of C. O. I. R. Stephens.

### Another Blow for Ireland.

### Canadians Dared to Hang the Condemned Fenians.

### Canadian Cabinet to Consider the Matter.

NEW YORK, October 29.—A vast concourse of nearly five thousand people assembled yesterday in Jones's woods, for the purpose of listening to an address by James Stephens, C. O. I. R. on the prospect of the approaching culmination of the Fenian affair. The speaker was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, and experienced great difficulty in making himself heard to even the small circle of the assemblage who happened to be within the scope of his voice on account of their eagerness to crowd toward the stand. It was understood to be his last speech previous to departing for Ireland, where, he said, he would strike a blow for Ireland before the dawn of the new year.

He remarked that much had already been done in Ireland. An army of fifty thousand men had been organized, the aristocratic tendency of her people revolutionized, and the nation taught not to respect the political dictation of her Catholic clergy. This latter he urged upon the crowd assembled, while advising them to respect their spiritual advisers in all that appertains to their special calling. Efforts in the other end of Ireland had proved fruitless, he said, because of a want of sympathy and aid in America.

A disturbance occurred at the close of the meeting by the supposed discovery of a British spy, who was badly mauled before he could be was rescued by the policemen, and proved to be himself a Fenian.

A meeting of the Fenian Circles, at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, resolved to avenge the death of the captured Fenians in Canada, should they be executed, and dared the Canadians to carry their threats into execution.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Averill, whom General of the United States in Canada, has been in the city several days, and after an interview with the President left Washington to assume the performance of his official duties. Matters in Canada are becoming of grave importance, and it is the wish of the President that the representatives of the Government should be on hand during the expected practical period.

The *Herald's* Toronto special says: The military authorities have orders to increase the guard at the jail where the Fenians are confined. The threat to rescue the prisoners from New York will compel the crown authorities to look to the safety of their prisoners more than they otherwise would. The prisoners confined here are all without charge of clothing. The American Consul has supplied only one, at the cost of his own pocket, with new underclothing.

Richard Scott, Esq., Mayor of Guelph, Bishop Lynch, of this city, together the Rev. D. McMahon reprieved.

The Cabinet is called to meet at Ottawa, on the 30th instant, to consider what policy the Government should take in regard to carrying into effect the sentence of the Fenian prisoners sentenced to be hanged.

The committee of inquiry has been appointed by the Governor General until December 11th. It is rumored that the Government intends to call out the militia to patrol the frontier until after the execution.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—General Murphy, superviser Reach, Judge Hoover, Mr. Hensley, and Senator Bradley, the Committee recently appointed by the Fanmany Hall General Committee, arrived here last night, and were closeted between 11 and 12 o'clock, called upon the President of the United States. In explaining the duty for which they were designated, and presented to him a copy of the proceedings of the General Committee in relation to the Fenian convention and sentence of Robert Ross Lynch by the Canadian authorities, and declaring that the Committee would not acquiesce for positively interfere, and insist that Lynch and all the other American citizens, under the same charge, shall be delivered up to our authorities. Senator Bradley spoke in behalf of the committee, clearly and forcibly stating the duty of the commission.

The President informed them that he had received a copy of the Tammany Hall proceedings through Mayor Hoffman, of New York, and that he could not interfere in advance of the correspondence with our Consular Toronto and the British Minister, published in to-days papers. He would investigate the matter, and the President refers the Mayor to Secretary Seward's note to Consul Thurston, and the letter to Governor Fenton, in explanation of his views and hopes that they will convince the Councils of the determination of the Government not to protect its citizens, wherever they may be. The Committee expressed themselves much gratified at their interview, and called for no returns.

BUFFALO, October 29.—In spite of the heavy rain, there was shorter big Fenian meeting to-night at the old Century House. Colonel Thomas Morrison and others spoke, and there was great enthusiasm. The Irish military organizations are recruiting men, and more are being enrolled. Even the women are said to be at work, and the war spirit is rampant.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Democratic and National Union State Central Committee have passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Two-thirds of the United states are the Rev. John McMahon, a Roman Catholic priest, engaged in his duties as a clergyman, in the office of Robert B. Lynch, also a clergyman, reporter of the public press, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to death in Canada for alleged Fenian movements; and

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to interpose between their safety and protection of these persons, and to represent in the most earnest manner that such an interposition is a right and duty which he is called upon to shock the common sense and justice of mankind.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

—J. D. B. De Bow, of the *Southern Review*, has accepted the Presidency of the great railroad to Cape Fear, called for by the recent act of the Tennessee Legislature.

—The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress* of the 8th inst. says: Judge Merriman, on Saturday night, passed the sentence of death on Charles Johnson for highway robbery, to be hung on Friday, the 9th inst. The prisoner, however, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in November, at which time a most important question, whether plank roads can be considered highways or not—will be discussed and decided by some of the most eminent lawyers of the State.

—At the National Railroad Convention held in New York last Thursday, Mr. Welsh, Vice President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and Chairman of the Committee on Signals and Safety regulations, made a report in which he recommended the use of safety signals on all the railroads. He stated that it was the practice now to use danger signals, when they were very unsafe. When the danger signal did not appear, the engineer would take it for granted that everything was all right. He recommended that there should be no danger signals used, but that in case the safety signal was not seen, the engineer must take it for granted that there was danger, and would therefore be compelled to stop. He thought it was better to have a false bumper in caution than to pay damages for accidents.

General D. C. McCallum, Chairman of Committee for preserving timber, reported that the best preservative against decay was the introduction of timber, and would recommend that a committee be appointed to witness the experiments of various plans for accomplishing this end, and that they report to the Convention.

Mr. Isaac Hinckley read the report of the Committee on Postoffice Service. It recited that there were 3,000 miles of railway in daily use by the mode of carrying the mails, and the pay. A revision of the rates of payment was suggested, and attention paid to the delivery of mail matter. The Committee were of the opinion that it was impossible to dispense entirely with "Way Mails." One Assistant Post Master Service was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Lewis, Twitchell, Sleven, Ogden, Bridges and Pollard.

Mr. Merry submitted the following paper:

*Resolved*, That the people of persons attempting to get on trains after they are under way, the importance of having all the trains for the accommodation of passengers, seem to make it important that the railways should initiate and adopt measures that would compel, as far as possible, the purchasing of tickets by persons before entering the depot, and by no one after the signal to get on or off the cars while in motion. Referred to the Committee on the Rollins mode of preserving wood was authorized to report during the session of the Convention.

The Executive committee was continued.

The next meeting of the Convention was declared to be in the morning from the Astor House in New York, at noon on the second Wednesday of May, 1867.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have just bought twenty acres of land immediately below the town of Pottsville, adjoining their extensive lumber yard, three hundred feet deep, and about three thousand feet front on the Schuylkill river, in the town of the road. New shops, engine-houses, &c., we believe, are to be erected on the ground.

—The preliminary survey of the Middle Creek Railroad, from Lewiston to a point on the Susquehanna four miles below Sunbury, a distance of 41 miles, was completed by I. C. Arms, chief engineer, on last Sunday. Nine and a half miles of the road short time of eight days. This survey leaves Selinsgrove a mile and a half south of the proposed road.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New York and Erie Railway Company, held on Thursday, Mr. R. H. Berdell was re-elected President, and Mr. A. S. Devea was appointed Vice President.

—There will probably be an effort to unite the New York Central and the Hudson River, and the Harlem roads, into one grand consolidated corporation. This is talked of in Albany.

—The Jamestown *Journal* says:—About one thousand men are now on the Cross Cut Railroad, the greater part of whom are now operating in New York State. Though the work on the road has been greatly hindered by the rainy weather of the last few weeks, the company have again resumed work with their accustomed vigor. At the Corry end of the route contracts for grading has been kept running with a large force of laborers, for the last few weeks, and the appearance is much better. This portion was laid last winter, and not being used the frost heaved the rails in all positions. This has been remedied, and this end is being vigorously graded, and put in condition for use. The Cross Cut is a success, and reflects great credit upon its managers. Some indomitable energy has conducted it through so much opposition.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Ortega asserts that he has positive assurance that General Sheridan's order relative to Mexico was not sanctioned by Washington authority. Rumor is current that the commander of the Department is summoned to the Capital, but I can trace it to no positive source. Ortega has not seen the commander here.

## LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

### Its History and Prospects.

### New and Short Line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

### Important Improvement.

The following is a general description of this road, the progress of the work up to date, and the amount of money expended in its construction, from its eastern terminus, near Manoningtown, to the Lowell Furnace, in Ohio.

The line of this railroad begins at a point on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad, forty-seven miles by rail from the city of Pittsburgh; then traversing the valley of the Mahoning a distance of sixteen miles to the present terminus of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, which, from this point to the village of Youngstown, has been leased by this Company from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

The whole length of the line between these points is sixteen miles, of which eleven and eight-tenths miles are tangent, four and two-tenth miles are of light curvature and of short distances.

GRADIENTS.

Six and five-tenths miles level, one mile ascending grade ten feet per mile, three and five-tenths descending grade twenty-one feet per mile; four and five-tenths ascending grade twenty-one feet per mile; three and five-tenths descending grade, twenty-one feet per mile; five-tenths ascending grade, thirty to thirty-six feet per mile.

Maximum grade, not exceeding one-half mile, thirty-six feet per mile.

Maximum curve, (not exceeding one-half mile) 1 433 feet per mile.

Making one of the most favorable lines either for quick, through travel or the transmission of heavy freight; being but three and one-half of ascending grade, and that of twenty one feet per mile, from Youngstown to the Junction of the New Castle & Beaver Valley Railroad—a distance of sixteen miles. This part of the Mahoning Valley which is traversed by this line, is as yet undeveloped, but abounds in minerals. On nearly every farm are iron ore, coal, lime-stone, fire-clay and water lime.

The Mahoning Valley Coal Co. at Saymours, have opened their mines and commenced shipping their coal, and will soon be ready to ship one hundred tons per day. They are opening their mines in the most approved manner in the valley. The Lowell Furnace, owned by Wm. Lowry & Co., is now ready to ship to load of pig iron, which is manufactured by the Lowells with the lime is open to Youngstown, we doubt not, they will soon be ready to ship their coal, etc. will exceed five hundred tons per diem. The Lowell limestone, on which the Youngstown Furnaces depend, is of the best quality, thirty thousand tons per annum. Of local passengers a day, each way, as certain. Of through receipts, as this is the shortest practicable line, for freight between Pittsburgh and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, we might safely estimate one hundred passengers each way per day. The road is to be graded, and the bridges for its eastern terminus to Lowell, and the ballasting completed and the whole will be pushed through to completion without delay.

There has been expended in the construction of this road to Lowell, the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gradation masonry and bridging | $467,171 00 |
| Right of way, fencing, &c | 13,253 32 |
| Iron, spikes, chairs, splices | 21,000 00 |
| Engineering, general expenses, &c. | 16,000 00 |
| | $517,424 32 |

ESTIMATED COST FROM LOWELL TO YOUNGSTOWN:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gradation, masonry and bridging | $ 74,830 00 |
| Right of way, fencing, &c | 10,140 00 |
| Iron, spikes and chairs | 63,000 00 |
| General expenses, engineering, &c. | 8,000 00 |
| | $157,980 00 |

Cost of road-bed and track from Lowell to Youngstown, $517,424 32
Cost of road-bed and track to Lowell, 157,980 00
Total, $675,229 32
Station house and water stations, $ 9,000 00
Youngstown engine house, turntable, and water station, 8,500 00
Real estate, right of way, &c., in Youngstown, 25,000 00
Incidentals, 25,000 00
Ballasting, 39,000 00
$781,729 32

The bridge over Yellow Creek is completed. The timber for the bridges over the Pittsburgh and Connecting crossing of the Mahoning are ready on the ground, and the work on the road is partly out for the latter. Should the Mahoning Valley Railroad Company find it practicable, the work could be completed and in operation to Youngstown in four months. Should the Mahoning Valley Railroad Company not find it practicable to lease the road, the work will be completed to Youngstown and Warren, and the Mahoning Valley Railroad Company will then have ample facilities for the transmission of their coal, and will soon be ready to ship from one hundred to two hundred tons per day. The Lowell Furnace, owned by Wm. McCreery & Co., is now ready to ship to and will soon be in operation

# The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1866.


## OUR POLITICS AND OUR CREDIT ABROAD.

The interest taken in our American politics on the other side of the water, is not merely of a speculative character. There is, undoubtedly, in some of the countries of Europe, a strong political sympathy with our free institutions, and this naturally arranges a large and respectable portion of the population on the side of the principles of the Republican party, the great and successful champion of our institutions. And there is a potent and influential antipathy against our entire system of government, and this locates the classes who entertain it on the side of the rebellion, its purposes, plans and adherents.

But there is an interest of a financial character felt in the fortunes of American politics. Large investments have been made by Europeans in our Government securities. They are thus led to notice the aspects of our political condition, with the same closeness of observation with which we in this country observe them, in their bearing on the value of those securities. In Europe, as in this country, the government bonds of the United States are articles of extensive traffic, having their daily variations of price, according to the condition of the money market and the aspect of public and political affairs.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the agitation of the country during the President's tour should have given rise to excitements and alarms abroad, that materially affected the price of Government securities. The exaggerated and extravagant ideas, ventilated in the Democratic papers, concerning the ultimate purposes of the President, produced a startling decline in the price of the bonds in Europe. In Frankfort, the great mart of American securities, the fall was, in two days, from 75 cents to 71½, with a strong disposition to selleven at that reduced price. This was the legitimate result of fears, entertained by capitalists, of further troubles in this country, and of a consequent uncertainty as to the payment of the National liabilities or the interest on them.

There is no reason to doubt that the elections already held will ere this have rectified the erroneous impressions made on the minds of foreigners and dissipated their fears about our Government. And the elections soon to take place will still further assure them of the perfect stability of our public affairs and the entire safety of their financial investments. We shall not be at all surprised to find the bonds of the Government largely appreciating, abroad and at home, within the month of November, in consequence of the sedative influence of the popular vote on the affairs of the Union. The financial interests of this country, as connected with the Government, are of course, more important than are those of the foreign bond holders. But we have a better knowledge of the Government and people, and are, therefore, less liable to be disturbed with alarm by party leaders and a party press. The foreign sensitiveness, however, demonstrates to us the necessity, even for financial ends, of maintaining the Government and of resolutely setting our faces against all revolutionary and destructive measures, suggested or attempted by desperate parties.

## COUNTRY HOMES FOR CITY PEOPLE.

How to get a living is a proper question with every young man who expects and desires to make his way through life respectably and honestly. In addition to the question how to live, a new question has forced itself of late upon the attention of both young and old, and that is, where to live? A place is as difficult to find in these days as the means of living. The city, where the business is, is over-crowded. The people are too many for the houses, or rather, the houses are too few for the people and the business.

The inconvenience complained of in other places exists also here. Nor is it of small consideration, whether viewed in the light of health, morals, social comfort, or pecuniary profit. We have working places, shop room, constantly and rapidly increasing, but dwelling places, homes, are not multiplied at the same rate, nor can they be in the city. The ground is too valuable to admit of its being occupied by dwellings to the extent needed, and as an inevitable consequence, the population is crowded into a space too limited for health and comfort, to say nothing of the conveniences and moderate elegancies that do so much to refine and improve the habits and conditions of people.

Nominal Pittsburgh is not ranked among the large cities of the country, but real Pittsburgh is more than a smoky village of backsmiths' shops. The suburbs by which it is surrounded, some of which are separated from it only by the width of a street, are as much crowded as the city proper, and some of them even more so. Outside of these are the true suburbs, where we find people living with a little of the green of nature around them and with something of a clear atmosphere to breathe, where their children play on the fresh grass of summer, instead of a cinder covered pavement, where the sunrise and the sunset obey the laws of the almanac, not coming, as in the city, hours later or earlier than the true schedule time.

These are the localities to which many of our one hundred and fifty thousand people betake themselves every night after a laborious home feeling. But as yet they are only the more opulent, whose pleasant, airy, rural residences are scattered over the surrounding country, at distances varying from five to fifteen miles from the city. The most beautiful and spacious, and every way comfortable homes of Pittsburghers are not in Pittsburgh but in the country—evidences of not only successful industry, but also of sound, practical wisdom and correct taste.

But while we commend this judicious choice of homes in the country for those who do business in the city, we plainly perceive that it does not sensibly relieve the inconvenience of a large portion of the people, who both labor and live, day and night, in an over-crowded city. We, therefore, indulge an aspiration for a greatly extended enterprise for furnishing country homes to people of moderate means, whose daily employments are in the stores, offices, factories and workshops of the city. Such enterprises have been often suggested, and even attempted, without the beneficial results that were anticipated, the failure being usually the consequence of some visionary theory connected with them. But that the measure is practicable, and that it embodies beneficial results amply sufficient to compensate all that judiciously undertake it, we have not the slightest doubt. And believing this, we suggest and advocate the measure. We view it not as a scheme to be undertaken by capitalists, nor as a scheme of charity to the poor, but as a wise business arrangement to be carried into effect by the persons themselves who are to enjoy the benefits, and with their families to live in the pleasant country homes, while they spend their days of toil and industry in the various departments of business in the city.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Detroit *Post*, whereof CARL SCHURZ is editor in chief, brings a very serious charge against Mr. SEWARD and the other members of the political firm of which he is the head partner. It plainly accuses him of the most gross and flagrant endeavor to perpetrate a colossal swindle upon the country; such a swindle as the most unscrupulous State trickster never before attempted in any country. The *Post* declares that, while the nation was in the throes of its great war agony, and while the people had no thought for anything but the vicissitudes and issue of the contest, Mr. SEWARD found time to spare—even amid the labor which his voluminous correspondence must have involved—for organizing a grand scheme, by which millions would have found their way into his own pockets and those of the chosen few with whom he pleased to share.

The conspiracy commenced, says the *Post*, with the formation of a private company, for which THURLOW WEED and CLARENCE SEWARD supplied the brains, and sundry reliable capitalists the preliminary expenses. By shrewd management this association secured to themselves a bargain—we presume from the JUAREZ Government—for the sale to them of portions of the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora. Then, through certain newspaper organs, the public pulse was felt on the subject of armed intervention, wherein the veterans of GRANT and LEE should march, shoulder to shoulder, against MAXIMILIAN and BAZAINE, and once more set our neighbor Republic upon its feet. The arrangement included, as compensation for services rendered, the cession to the United States of the territory wherein was situated the grant for which this SEWARD Company held the patent.

It would appear that, during the lifetime of Mr. LINCOLN, the project did not work very successfully. But, "unhappily," observes the *Post*, "Mr. LINCOLN, SEWARD'S master, was assassinated, and was succeeded by ANDREW JOHNSON, SEWARD'S servant." This event, the *Post* seems to think, changed the whole aspect of affairs: from the time of that catastrophe Mr. SEWARD has been working safely and diligently, in the certain hope of ultimate triumph. It points to the intimations, thrown out through the telegraph and the letters of Washington correspondents, of the line of policy which the present administration intends to pursue in dealing with the Mexican question; and calls special attention to the reiterated rumors about offers of aid to JUAREZ, always followed by covert hints of receiving in return the very lands on which the SEWARD claim is located. Our Detroit cotemporary—that is CARL SCHURZ—puts the case very cogently. It speaks in so positive a manner as to justify the belief that it is, to some extent, at least, dealing with facts. Without more certain information on the matter, however, we simply give the vaticinations of the *Post* for what they are worth, and refrain from comment.

## THE ENTERING WEDGE.

The question of granting the right of suffrage to colored people born in this country, is one that not only affects that particular race; but it involves a fundamental principle, which its opponents are inadvertently rendering of more and more importance every day. If the privilege of taking part in political affairs be denied to a part of the population on account of color, why not on account of race, of nationality, of social position, of poverty, or of ignorance?

That the mongrel party—of which the old Democratic idea of alliance with the South is the head, and the new idea of "my policy" the tail—is beginning to consider this matter in all its various ramifications, and is prepared to show its colors on the first favorable opportunity, we have several slight but significant indications. We have always contended that what is known as the Democratic party is essentially aristocratic in its organization and instincts. It has taken its cue, for the last half century, from the slave owners' dictation, and has become permeated with the poison which their heresy toward republican institutions so venomously distilled.

As a rule, the leaders of the party are cautious as they are cunning and deceitful. They make it a part of their stock in trade to pander to the worst passions of the populace; to cultivate mobs; to blarney the dear people into the belief that they are the only friends of the loafer and the working man. ANDREW JOHNSON is a leading apostle of this scheme of knavery, and, as yet, he has contrived to be consistent in his character of blatant demagogue. But occasionally some one of his henchmen chances to let the mask slip just a little to one side; and then the hideous grin of derision and contempt, with which these fellows regard the blind devotion of their infatuated followers and intended victims, is suffered to flash upon the keen observation to catch a glimpse of it.

Thus, for example, in his late elaborate disquisition on the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. BROWNING, ANDREW JOHNSON'S obsequious Secretary of the Interior, lets drop the following hint of what his views are tending to. He says:

"No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community will be benefited."

It should be remembered that the elaborate paper of Mr. BROWNING was fully indorsed by the President, who must, therefore, be held equally responsible for this covert outrage on one of the cherished principles of American liberty.

Mr. BROWNING advances the argument, for the purpose of showing that, though they may not go to the polls, the colored element is not without representation; but, once admit such a doctrine into our national creed, and how can we foretell where its developement will stop? We thought this species of philosophy, which, so far as this country is concerned, had its roots in the South, could scarcely have survived the subsoil ploughing of the war. Least of all did we ever expect to find such pernicious utterances issuing from a Northern source.

## CANDID CONFESSION.

The Richmond *Examiner*—ever the most rabid and virulent of, once rebel, now so-called reconstructed, newspapers—has a Washington correspondent, who takes a despondingview of the Democratic situation. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, himself, does not howl in deeper anguish at the overwhelming majorities for Union Republicanism, which have been rolled up in all the States hitherto heard from. What the result in Pennsylvania will be, when the result in West Virginia reaches him, we will not venture to predict. We doubt if he will trust his pen to speak of it; but, between his teeth, we fancy we can hear him hissing forth the most vigorous expletive known to our language.

We will do the paper, in which his communications appear, the justice to say that it regards the discomfiture of the Northern Democrats with great equanimity; even indifference; not to say contempt. Bold and outspoken always—before the war on National matters; during the war on rebel matters, and since the war on matters generally—it does not hesitate to say what it thinks of the pretended Northern allies of "the lost cause." It understands them thoroughly, takes them at their true value, and speaks right out in meeting its candid opinion of them. It knows what selfish sneaks and humbugs they are, and offsets its correspondent's Jeremiad with an editorial, in which it not only fails to condole with the vanquished, but virtually tells them they can go to thunder.

## THE "HUMBLE EXPONENT."

JOHN MORRISSEY is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, New York. Having bought himself through the convention, the form of presenting him with the nomination was observed on Saturday evening last. Mr. GILBERT B. WOOD—no relation to FERNANDO or BEN, we conclude—having made the speech tendering him the disinterested expression of the voters of the district, the eminent JOHN responded as follows:

"It is gratifying to me to receive these manifestations of the confidence of the different organizations that are represented here to-night, and although much has been said which ought not to have been said, I stand here, gentlemen, as ever, the humble exponent of the Democratic party. That it is necessary for men in high position to fill our offices of honor, I do not believe; other men, who have heart and have the disposition to place themselves before the great tribunal of a single vote, have the right, and I am one of those men. With all due respect to my opponents, I do not think that my Democratic friends will regret the action they have taken. They will always find me a trusty friend."

## Important Enterprise Among the Colored People.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has for six years past been publishing an able paper called the *Christian Recorder*; when has grown to be the most influential journal circulating among the colored people of the country. Their publishing agent has recently purchased in the behalf of this denomination a valuable property, to carry on its publishing business, and is endeavoring to procure type and a printing press. They greatly need means to accomplish this object, and we would commend the enterprise of this community Rev. James Lynch, the Editor, who is soliciting subscribers to the *Christian Recorder* and a fund for the aforementioned object. The colored people could indeed present no claim that more greatly commends itself to our benevolent citizens. Mr. Lynch will remain in the city several days. He is stopping at the house of Rev. John Peck, 92 Fourth street.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in an ill advised speech at the Cooper Institute, last week, saw fit to attack General Grant. Of course Mr. Phillips has a perfect right to abuse General Grant or any one else; but if he assumes to speak for the Republican party, he transcends his powers, and becomes an impostor. Mr. Phillips is not a member of our organization; he has never left us his aid, and does not hold any position as an exponent of our principles. We have faith in General Grant, and the abiding faith which cannot be impaired by the attacks of all the Phillippses in the world.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

NEW MAGAZINES.—Two new magazines are understood to be in progress, one of a religious character, entitled *The Sabbath at Home*, and to be published by the American Tract Society, the other to be edited by Mr. Sydney H. Gray, late managing editor of the *Tribune*. We are not able to state the name of the last, nor what ground it is likely to occupy, although we presume it will be a political one.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.—The latest file of the London *Times* received here, contains a lengthy editorial on the result of the elections in October, and states that the principal objection, on the part of the South is, because if adopted, one of its provisions "disqualifies from citizenship every one who served in the Rebellion, from General Lee to the youngest drummer boy." This is a fair specimen of the intelligence of Great Britain in American affairs.

## PERSONAL.

—Mr. Trueworthy Dudley, one of the Grand Jury that indicted Jefferson Davis in Norfolk, died in Richmond last week. He was a native of Massachusetts, but had been a resident of Virginia for twenty years, having been engaged in the liquor business in that city, where, says the Richmond *Times*, he was highly esteemed before the war. Of all the steadfast Union men in this section, Mr. Dudley was one of the most sensible and valuable. Mr. Dudley was unwavering and sincere in his fealty to the Union, and frankly honest in the expression of his opinions, but never blatant, never frothy over the fact, like so many who have a far less consistent record.

—A letter, dated Jackson, Mississippi, speaks of Governor Humphreys as follows: As the Chief Magistrate of the State, Governor Humphreys does not hesitate to announce as a candidate for Superintendent of the State Prison a man whose greatest recommendation is his service in the rebel army. He thinks the non-combatants, during the war, are the only ones who now desire to fight against the flag of the Union, which flag does not float over his State House, although the Legislature meets in it daily. His Excellency proclaims that he and the majority of the Southern people have no confidence in the great mass of Northerners, as they are considered mere tools in the hands of radical politicians, and think Thad. Stevens is more President to-day than Andrew Johnson. He is willing to give a few—a small minority—in the North credit for entertaining feelings of magnanimity towards the South; but that small minority is wholly constituted of disreputable copperheads or recreant cotton dealers. In short, he is a disconsolated man, who would run away to Mexico if he had any idea he could live there as well as the Governor of Mississippi does here.

—It is the desire of the Pope to celebrate next year, with imposing ceremonies, the Century of St. Peter. Preparations, with this object in view, have already been commenced. While the Emperor Napoleon is having his great exhibition in Paris, the Pope will hold a great show of Bishops in the Eternal City. The Pontiff will invite or command the attendance of the great Primates of the Catholic Christendom on an occasion which he wishes to make the most splendid ecclesiastical ceremony of modern times. As there are more than twelve hundred of the rank of Bishop in the world, if the greater part of them can be got together it will be a sight worth going to Rome to see.

—Letters from Rome state that the Pope was much annoyed by Carlotta's importunities for continued interviews at irregular hours, and even in the night, that he was obliged to put an interdiction upon her visits to the Vatican. It is even said, that in discussing the religious affairs of Mexico, the Holy Father scolded the Princess soundly. This may be an exaggeration, but it is pretty certain that her visits to the Apostles were much excited by the conversation of the Vicar, and this, added to other causes, has left the Princess in her present condition of mental disorder.

—Count de Montalembert, whom the newspapers have not succeeded in killing, although they have kept him for the past two or three several weeks, has just been elected an honorary member of the Spanish Academy of History.

—A memorial to the late Washington Irving is now in process of erection at Tarrytown, New York, in the shape of a cairn, which we take to be rather an unusual form of monument for a purely literary man, such as Irving was. The building must be pretty well under way, since only ten thousand dollars are needed to finish it. To raise this sum subscriptions of one dollar each are solicited, for which the subscribers will receive one of six photographs, three relating to Irving himself, and consisting of his likeness, a view of Sunnyside, and a view of his grave, and three of scenes about his residence, or more strictly speaking, one of the scenes connected with the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

—The life of the late Lieutenant General Sir Samuel E. Ellis, K. C. B., etc., contains an anecdote of the battle of Trafalgar which has never been in print before. It is in relation to Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," which was requested to be delivered to the men. "Upon acquainting one of the quartermasters of the order," says Sir Samuel, "he assembled the men with 'Avast there, lads, come and hear the Admiral's words.' When the men were mustered, I delivered with becoming dignity the sentence—rather anticipating that its affect on the men would be to awe them by its grandeur. Jack, however, did not appreciate it, for there were murmurs from some, while others in an audible whisper muttered, 'Do our duty! Of course we will do our duty.' Still the men cheered vociferously—more, I believe, from love and admiration of their Admiral and leaders than from a full appreciation of this well known signal."

—As various stories, some wholly false, and others grossly exaggerated, have gone out concerning the action or designs of Plymouth Church, says the *Nation*, it is proper that we should here say a word on that subject, in respect to which we speak on the best authority. It is absolutely false that any officers of the church ever spoke, or even thought of raising Mr. Beecher's salary on account of his political position, or that any kind of movement by way of punishing or intimidating him was ever made. The profound agitation and grief of the church over the Cleveland letter can scarcely be over stated, but Mr. Beecher's people have far too much liberality of sentiment to think for a moment of any such process. Of those which sundry "Democratic" newspapers have invented and ascribed to them. For a "well-educated," "bigoted," "fanatical" congregation, "with no ideas except what they derived from their pastor," yet having the imperishable "fancy that they could think for themselves," we think that Plymouth Church has made a good record of itself within the last three months.

—Mr. Greeley, in his second volume, speaking of General Butler's expedition to New Orleans, says: "When his six thousand men had been fully raised, and part of them dispatched, under General J. W. Phelps, to Ship Island, he was stopped for a session by the lowering aspects of our relations with England, consequent on the seizure of Mason and Slidell, whose ultimate surrender is profoundly deprecated, believing that a war waged against us by Great Britain would be a war for the perpetuity of slavery, while paralyzing that of the rebellion, by the spectacle of hostilities waged against us in our extremity by that nation; which very many alike in the North, and in the South, regarded as our hereditary foe."

—A city of Mexico correspondent says Maximilian is getting "swearing mad" regarding the situation, and declares he won't go without a fight. Both the Emperor and Empress are possessed of great courage, and having got their "Petticoat on" will not easily be taken off, and the church party remain faithful to him if it be characteristic of the Emperor to make a glorious flight of it yet. He is one of the most fearless of men—brave even to rashness—an experienced soldier, and if he takes the field in person, which it is predicted he will do upon the departure of the French, he will prove more than a match for the shrewdest liberal generals. As an individual Maximilian is admired by all who come in contact with him, and he is certain to be idolized by his soldiers if he place himself at the head of the army. His popularity will draw thousands of Indians to his standard, and he will be able to keep up the war for a year or two, unless he can be persuaded to abdicate. During that time Mexico will be a theater of horrors unequalled in her history.

## The South Distrusting the Northern Democrats.

There are those at the South who have taken warning from the past and will no longer trust their Northern advisers. The Richmond *Examiner*, under its new management, Charlottesville *Chronicle* and General Wickham unite in urging the people to steer clear of their counsels:

"They [meaning the Democrats] would pour people that all they had to do was to secede and they would get all they asked for; and promised all manner of assistance, even the secession of New York. Not one of their promises were fulfilled. They were false to their own people and to the South, and they are now counseling us to fight when *they know* it was downright suicide for the South to secede; yet [here are the words,' When the men were mustered, I delivered with becoming dignity the sentence—rather anticipating that its affect on the men would be to awe them by its grandeur. Jack, however, did not appreciate it, for there were murmurs from some, while others in an audible whisper muttered, 'Do our duty!' Of course we will do our duty.' Still the men cheered vociferously—more, I believe, from love and admiration of their Admiral and leaders than from a full appreciation of this well known signal.'

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## French Opinion of the United States.

[From the Charivari.]

He was no blunderer who first said figures are eloquent.

Oh! all ye Governments throughout our European border well the following brief dispatch which we received only a few days ago from New York: "The public debt of the United States has been diminished by fifteen millions (15,000,000) of dollars since the 1st of September, 1865." Think of that! Fifteen millions of dollars are equivalent to seventy five (75,000,000) millions of francs, and that vast sum has been paid by the great and free American people in but little more than a year, and just after the war! Union of a War—and such a war! The nation had not hesitated during long years of peace heaping up useless materials to necessitate crushing budgets. But when the hour of the nation's need came, the nation stamped upon its free soil, and brave armies were called up and equipped on the instant.

Oh! Ye European Kings, and Kaisers and Petty Reigning Princes! Will you not have some good stuff in them! Instead of paying 62 seventy-five millions of francs in this one year, which European Government is there that has not in that space of time fooled away cash and credit to at least that amount? Since in that European Government and we will take off our hat to it!

## What the South Will Do.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* concludes an article on "Southern vs. Northern Policy" as follows:

"In matters pertaining to the political union, the North has made the policy of the Government, and direct it for years; but the South will soon have her own manufactures; she will soon create a sufficiency of interest of her own, and will soon foster the mechanic arts within her own limits; she will soon establish direct trade with foreign nations; and her people will work resolutely to develope every interest within her borders, and to relyn some upon their own resources for a re-establishment of their former prosperity. Too late will the North learn that conciliation is wiser, as a policy, than oppression.

When the South has accomplished all that there will be none that will rejoice so sincerely as the North.

MR. A. BABARIN, of New Orleans, has invented and patented a contrivance for simultaneously lighting all the lamps of a theater, hotel, or even of an entire city. A machine, like an alarm-clock, can be set to any hour, at headquarters, and when the appointed time comes, all gas-burners connected with it are instantaneously set ablaze. The invention is to be publicly exhibited and tested in New Orleans, in a few days.

## The Coal Fields and Iron Mountains of Pennsylvania.

### The Ore Hills of Cornwall, Lebanon County.

The immense coal fields of Pennsylvania, both anthracite and bituminous, may justly be regarded as the source of the great wealth of the State. Since the discovery of the anthracite fields in the eastern part of the State, the manufacturing establishments have spread from the western slope of the Alleghenies towards the Atlantic Coast. The valleys of the Schuylkill and Lehigh are studded with manufactories, rivalling in their extent those of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and surpassing them in number. This, however, is not due only to the coal, but to the extraordinary iron deposits of the two slopes of the South Mountains. This hidden wealth is not sufficiently appreciated, and even deposits, which are surpassed by none in the whole world, are known by comparatively few persons. Everybody has heard of the iron mountains of Missouri; yet, if we tell them that Pennsylvania can show iron mountains with an equal if not a greater quantity of ore in them, they listen to the statement with incredulity. Such however, is the fact. The ore hills of Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, which are owned principally by the two branches of the Coleman family, and the Grubbs's, are not surpassed by any known continuous iron deposit in the world, and a short description of these hills will doubtless prove of interest. The Cornwall ore hills are situated at the foot of the northern slope of the South Mountain, in the Lebanon Valley, and within six miles of the town of that name. There are three hills formed of solid iron ore, one of a height of 328 feet, the second of 150 feet and the third of 130 feet. These hills are surrounded on the northern, eastern and western sides with a wall of trap rock, the two arms of which, east and west, run parallel to each other in a southern direction, and are covered over by the more recent formations of the South Mountains, thus hiding this iron deposit to an unknown extent. It is, therefore, impossible to give an accurate estimate of its size, but for the present let us look only at the amount of ore actually exposed to day light, and we must confess that it exceeds all our expectations. The whole space between these walls of trap rock, is filled with a solid mass of iron ore, reaching down to an unknown depth, probably several hundred feet below water level. From accurate measurements, it has been ascertained that the quantity of ore above level exceeds the enormous sum of thirty millions of tons. The ore is a black magnetic oxide of iron, of very rich quality, containing occasional veins of copper. This latter is collected as the quarrying of the iron ore is progressing, and smelting, and a few years, formed themselves into a company, so that now the mining is going on under one direction, and under the excellent superintendency of Mr. Boyd, who is an adept in his business. Instead of hauling the ore in wagons from the top of the hills to the foot, where a railroad has been built to take the product to market, they have adopted a system of railways, designed and constructed by William Lorenz, Esq., resident engineer of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, at Lebanon, by which they are enabled to reach any part of the hills by locomotive power, and bring the ore in cars loaded directly at the place where mining is going on, and without the expensive hauling by wagons, and without rehauling the ore, have it taken to market. This system of railways offers some very unique features, the most interesting of one of which is the mode of ascending the big hill of three hundred and twenty-three feet in height. This is done by a locomotive pushing as many as thirty cars with ease and depositing them in the different branches or sidings constructed on different elevations on the side of the hill, by which the ore is carried to the summit, and then taken down to the foot of the hill by locomotive power. Other railroads are extending to the other two hills, all centering in such a manner that a single locomotive can distribute the empty cars, hauled to Cornwall from any one of the hills, collect them again after they are loaded, and deposit them after they are weighed, in sidings, ready to be taken to market. The working of this system of railways has proved, after a three years' experience, to be all that can be desired; and the saving of expense, compared with former years, is not inconsiderable.

We are astonished that this wonderful iron deposit of Cornwall is not more generally known, as it certainly may be considered one of the greatest natural curiosities of Pennsylvania, containing, as it does, a mine of ground which, in almost its value, far exceeds the richest placers of California and the most valuable mines of Golconda.

### A British Iron-Clad.

The British are learning from the voyage of the Miantonomoh to Russia, and, curiously enough, are sparing their relations with England, to gain of one of their own vessels, built for the Emperor of China by Mr. Laird, which the British Government bought in order to save trouble, and which is a perfect adaptation of Laird ram and four guns, has been thoroughly overhauled in the navy yard at Portsmouth, and her gang way deck fitted from poop to forecastle, and above the level of the tops of the turrets, on nearly the same principle as the gang way deck between the forts of the Miantonomoh. Other alterations have been and are being made to accommodate the poopoon to the style of the great ship which has caused so much comment in Europe, and completed the London *Times* to declare that the British Navy is wordless for offense or defense against such ships as America has. Perhaps the Wyvern, the consort of the Scorpion, in Mr. Laird's fleet of ships, the Emperor of China, may be similarly reconstructed, and those ships which are on the stocks to be brought up to their finish, so that they shall correspond with the American pattern. This reckless of England and to copy the models so soon as they are seen, as far as they can be copied, is not only a compliment to our builders but also a proof that we still retain the front in building iron men-of-war, and that all the experiments of Europe have discovered nothing superior to our models. There is both a pleasure and an advantage in it.

### Pacific Railroad Excursionists.

A dispatch dated Western terminus of the Union Pacific R. R., 275 miles west of Omaha, N. T., October 20th, says: The Pacific Railroad Excursion Party who left Omaha on the 224, arrived this morning at Camp Platte City, 274 miles from Missouri. The day was spent in hunting, fishing, &c. Pic-nic parties were formed, while some of the members through whose heads floated financial dreams occupied their time in viewing the newly constructed road. Others, throwing aside the cares of Wall st., got up gunning expeditions, and antelopes and wild geese were shot on the banks of the river by staid old gentlemen, prominent bankers, brokers and congressmen. In the afternoon, when the festivities of the day were over, a meeting was held and speeches were made by Senators Wade and Patterson, Mr. Tipton, and the Hon. William Lawrence of Ohio, and the Hon. John B. Ailey of Massachusetts. A series of resolutions complimentary to the Directors and Board of Managers was passed, and the construction of the road was pronounced the most wonderful triumph of the nineteenth century.

### Steam Around the Globe.

The beginning of the new year will witness the inauguration of unbroken steam communication around the globe, to be thenceforth prosecuted regularly. The steamship Ii ary Chauncey will sail on the 11th of December for the Isthmus; will connect there with the Golden City for San Francisco; and from San Francisco, on the first day of January, the steamship Colorado will sail for Yokaguma, in Japan, and Hong Kong, in China, to be arrived at the latter port, the passenger mails and the money will, it is said, be conveyed by the boats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to Bombay, and onward through the Red Sea, to the Isthmus of Suez, which, crossed by rail, connects to the British line of Mediterranean steamers, touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and arrive in England, where he can take passage in one of a dozen line of steamships for this the supposed point of departure.

### West Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* figures up that there will be two-thirds Union in both houses of the West Virginia Legislature, and remarks thereon as follows: We conclude, therefore, that it is highly probable the amendment proposed as the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States will be ratified by the Legislature of West Virginia this winter, and that if the Commissioners of Old Virginia come over here inviting propositions of secession, they will be politely, but decidedly, informed that "Barkis is *not* willin'."

MR. LINCOLN'S PROGRAMME.—In the course of a recent speech in New York, C. A. Dana, Esq., made the following statement: "It was said that Mr. Johnson was following the same course that Mr. Lincoln had pursued, but he (Mr. Dana) remembered that there was a programme concerning Virginia under consideration by Mr. Lincoln, shortly before his death, which conferred the power to vote and hold loyal men, white or black. When Mr. Johnson came into power and set about reconstructing North Carolina, his proclamation was simply a copy of the programme alluded to, with, however, the section conferring the power to vote upon the loyal men, white or black, left out as faithful to the Union, stricken out altogether."

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.—The Boston *Voice* says a Benedict who has lately removed was driven to the extreme measure by the treatment he received in a boarding house, where he was sick recently. He said he ordered the servants to bring him some gruel on Monday morning, but which he never got till Wednesday afternoon. During his confinement not a single soul visited him save the young gentleman who cleaned the knives. He came not for the purpose of consolation, but to inform him that "Missus would be much obliged if Mr. —— would do his soaking on a chair, so as not to get the bedstead apart." This was the feather that broke the back of his bachelorship. From that moment he resolved to connect his fortunes with a piece of dimity.

## THE OIL BUSINESS.

### Suggestions to Oil Producers—A Combination to Regulate Prices.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*

On account of oil being so exceedingly low, and a general s agnation of business which I think is attributable to its low price, I thought a few lines published in your paper might waken up some of the oil producers, and bring about a revolution in the price of oil, and benefit business generally. All the business men of Pittsburgh are perfectly aware that the prosperity of oil men, has to some extent, made their business more than double what it was five years ago. This will apply to other localities. If such be the chase, which no man will doubt, why not encourage any move made by oil producers to bring about prices that will justify them in producing oil?

My plan is this: Have an oil producers' convention in this city, from all the producing regions; each producing region appoint as many delegates as they see proper, and then form an *Oil Producing Union*, which will regulate the price of oil at the first of the month to govern that month. And no producer sell for less than that figure, and for as much more as he can get. I wouldn't require the oil to be kept in first barrels much longer than a month. To lay the market bare then, consumers would be compelled to comply with your demands. Producers have the whole thing in their own hands in this country. There is no foreign competition, and why not come right out and stand for your own figures? This can be accomplished if you will move together. It is the duty of all oil producers to agitate the question of organizing an Oil Union. Keep at it from day to day till the convention is held, when they can have certain laws made to govern them in the future.

The Iron, glass and rope manufacturers have a Union, which makes the prices uniform all over the United States. So have many other manufacturers, and by so doing they make a living profit (which no oil producer is doing now) off of their commodities.

Let men from all parts write to your worthy paper and give an expression of their views on the subject, and state when they would be ready to go into convention, and where it shall be held. I think Pittsburgh is about as central a point as can be found, and would propose it.

Men, don't wait for your neighbor to move in this matter, but put your shoulder to the wheel and try and put a little more money in your pockets, and relieve this business generally.

Yours,
M.

PITTSBURGH, October 30, 1866.

### The Maryland Trouble.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes as follows:—The Governor, I am told, stated to the President last Saturday that he had not carefully examined the charges against the commissioners and so could not tell what he would do in the case; but he thought they had been conforming the police bill to not the letter of the law and constitution; at all events, he believed the radicals were determined on having a fight, and he expected there would be an outbreak whether the obnoxious Police bill was removed or not. A statement the Executive began looking into matters. The Federal Constitution declares that the President may employ the land and naval forces in suppressing insurrection or rebellion in any State "on the application of the Legislature thereof, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened;" but it seems from the drift of things that the Governor does not intend convening the Legislature, and the President hardly waits a requisition from the Govern

# he Daily Commercial

### Oh, Rare October Days!

Oh, rare October days! No leaves your strange
Forest-tribes of things [illegible] every where!
Autumn, glories crown the mystical range,
A calm all rapture as flood the tranced air.
Stopped in a golden languor sleeps the sky,
As sinks the drowsy sun into his rest,
And burning clouds, in crimson masses, lie
Athwart the glowing portals of the west.

The waning sunshine softens over all;
Into the music of sweet-voiced rills,
Inchanted birds and shadows rise and fall
Within the charmed circle of the hills.
The hazy world a magic vision seems—
The far off higher, a fairy glamour take,
And distant headlands, dim as warm deer dreams,
Immerge their purple shadows in the lake.

For, in the brown stubble fields on either side,
Is heard the mellow whirr of the quail's;
And in the eastern sky, faint flushed, and wide,
The half-orbed moon at noon, still and pale;
Like spell-bound sleeps the pearl and opal crest,
Inwove with the hoary hollows gilt;
Then twilight shades the glade, the lake invest,
And all is dim and mystical and still.

### on the Leaves are Turning Brown.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH AKERS.

Never is my heart to say
In the budding months of May,
Never does it beat a time
Half so sweet, in morning June,
Never knows such high happiness
As on such a day as this.
When Octo'er deals in her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets!
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer more
Oh my way such radiance showers
As from trees of yellow dye
When the leaves are turning brown!

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children in the hours of May;
Twist your chaplets in spring June,
Me deem—the while under and soon;
Twine ripe roses, July—red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head;
I will weave my richer crown
When the leaves are turning brown!

## UTS ABOUT SHEEP AND WOOL.

e make the following interesting ex-
ts from the address of John L. Hayes,
, before the National Association of
l Growers, delivered at the annual
ting at Philadelphia:

ANTIQUITY OF SHEEP.

e find sheep mentioned in the most
ent writing, in the first chapter of
esis, in the Persian Zend Avesta, in
Indian Vedas, and in the Chinese Chou-
, and represented on the monuments of
pt. According to Geoffray Saint Hil-
the highest authority on the origin of
ies, the specific source of our domestic
p is unknown. All that is certain is
the present race originated in the East;
primitive unmen, Bush, and Bond,
d in the most ancient and Asiatic lan-
ges, being preserved in our term Buck.

VARIETIES.

cepting, perhaps, the dog, the sheep
nts a greater variety of form and cov-
han any other animal. Thus we have
oarse Cordova and Donskoi wools for
rpets; the noble electoral wools of
ny and Silesia for our broad-cloths;
hing middle wools of the Southdown
our native sheep for blankets; the soft,
and finer merino wools of France,
nont and Michigan for tibets, delaines
shawls; the longer and coarser comb-
wools of the Cotswood and Leicester
r worsteds in their highest and appli-
ns; the very long and bright hair
e wools of Lincolnshire for alpacas
, and lastly, the precious silky Mau-
up wool, the recent triumph of French
omic skill, rivaling even the cash-
for shawls, and the angora for
ht velvet.

DURABILITY OF FIBRE.

e perfection of the fibre is shown in
destructibleness and durability. Cot-
nd flax may be ultimately reduced to
woody fibre. Wool is almost inca-
of mechanical destruction. The ex-
ce of "shoddy," the term of reproach
wool-en manufacturers, is the strong-
proof of the excellence and indestruct-
of its original fibre.

THE FELTING PROPERTY.

a fibre of wool is crisped or spirally
d, and is made up of cells of different
s—the interior forming the pith, and
terior consisting of serrated rings,
lated over each other, having under
icroscope the appearance of a series
mbles of uneven edges inserted into
other, these serratures, as well as the
curls, being more or less distinct,
ding to the fineness of the fibre. We
here the cause of the invaluable qual-
felting, to which we owe our hats
broadcloths.

UNT OF WOOL TO EACH INHABITANT.

aggregate production of wool in the
a globe is estimated as 1,610,000,000
ds, or a pound and a quarter to each
itant.

THE ROMAN PURPLE.

ol was largely used by the Romans.
stance is cited where a single Patri-
bequeathed by will two hundred
and sheep. The finest kind, howev-
peut to have been valued very high-

Roman purple worn by the sena-
was made from wools of Italy, which-
ding to Pliny, were worth four dol-
per pound of seventeen ounces, and
, of the same weight, were worth
hundred and sixty dollars when color-
the Tyrian dye. It is not strange,
that Horace should have thought a gift to
distress of fleeces twice dyed with the
n murex. The world has regretted,
any centuries, the loss of this impe-
, but within the last ten years, or
er than 1856, chemistry has produced
aniline, a product of worthless coal
purple tint, resisting light, alkalis
acids, and rivaling, upon the light
d zephyrs of our simple maidens,
e of the patrician mantle.

SHODDY.

enty-five years ago woolen rags were
about £4 per ton, and were used
r manure. They are now worth in
nd £40 per ton to be converted again
loth. It is estimated that, in the
borhood of Leeds, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000
s of cloth, of the value of $50,000,000,
annually manufactured from this ma-
, and that, if the supply of shoddy
stopped, it would stop one-third of
oolen mills in the United Kingdom,
ring distress upon the West Riding in
shire, as great as that lately suffered
Lancashire from the want of cotton. It
closed on the report of the London
bition of 1862, that sixty-five millions
s of shoddy are annually consumed
gland, a greater quantity than the
wool product of the United States,
ated at 60,264,913 pounds by the cen-
1860! It is one of the advantages of
ding upon foreign importation for
oods, that we are in blissful ignor-
of their origin, and are not shocked
the consciousness of being clad in
ast-off habiliments of a Polish Jew
Iran beggar.

BONAPARTE AS A SHEEP MAN.

oleon said, "Spain has twenty-five
ns of Merinos; I wish France to
a hundred millions." To effect this,
g other administrative aids, he es-
hed sixty additional sheepfolds to
of Rambouillet, where agriculturists
obtain the use of Spanish rams
t expense. Visiting the establish-
for printing cashmere of the celebrated
ampf, Napoleon said to him, as he
he perfection of the fabrics, "Wears
f us carrying on a war with Eng-
that I think that yours, after all, is
st." "These words," says M. Ran-
, "so flattering and so just, were re-
l from one end of France to the
; they so inflamed the imaginations
people, that the meanest artisan,
ing himself called upon to be the
ary of the great man, had but one
ht, the ruin of England."

## MISTRY OF THE ATMOSPHERE

Divine Arranger must have spread
e thin, filmy curtain of the sky, like
in film of water, the blue soap bub-
which, like the atmosphere, reflects
decomposes the light reflected on its
e. As with light, so also the atmos-
is the conductor of sound. Profes-
oke says:

ery one who has dropped a stone
he water of a still lake has noticed
stem of waves which, with its ever-
sing circles, spreads in every direc-
om the stone; but all may not know
when two stones are struck together
air a similar system of aerial waves
in every case, through the atmos-
phere, and that it is the waves
ing on the tympanum of our ears,
e waves of water on a sand-beach,
produce the sensation which we call
. Two stones thus struck together
rise to waves of unequal size.
ing one another at irregular
s; and such waves produce
pleasant sensation on our audi-
nerves which we call noise. But
tead of striking together two stones,
in vibration the string of a piano-
or the reed of an organ-pipe, we ex-
system of waves, all of equal size,
ceeding one another with perfect
arity, and these breaking on the ear
one by their regular beats what we
musical note. If the waves follow
another with such rapidity that one
red and twenty-eight break on the
anum every second, the note has a
pitch called in music C natural. If
aves come faster than this, the pitch is
. What you are all familiar with as
itch of a musical note depends then,
he rapidity with which the waves
und strike the ear, and may evi-
ly be measured by the number of
s breaking on the tympanum in a
nd."

ience demonstrates that the difference
ween colors is of precisely the same
e as the difference between tones. Red,
ow, green, blue, violet, &c., are names
ive to sensations caused by waves of
r breaking at intervals on the retina,
r color corresponds to pitch, and at
y step as the whole scale of colors
ads out before us the analogy of light
sound becomes still more evident. And
wonderful are the forces the atmos-
e holds and the varieties of arrange-
t it displays, it modifies and diffuses
heat, while it holds and dispenses the mysterious and astonishing agencies of electricity, just as the electrical machine is constantly rubbing together glass and silk; just as we rub a stick of sealing wax or a glass tube with a warm silk handkerchief, so the air is always rubbing over the face of the earth with greater or less rapidity. Nature seems to be a great electrical machine. As man guards his roof from the destructive action of lightning—dashing to the earth, crashing, rending and burning on its way—by erecting the lightning rod, whose bristling points quietly drain the clouds or, failing to do this, receive the charge and bear it harmless to the earth, so God has made a harmless conductor in every pointed leaf, every blade of grass. It is said that a common blade of grass, pointed with nature's exquisite workmanship, is three times as effectual as the finest conductor needle, and a single sprig is far more efficient, than the metallic points of the best constructed rod. What, then, must be the agency of a single forest in disarming the forces of the storms of their terrors—while the same Almighty hand has made rain-drops and snow-flakes to be conductors, bridges for the lightning in the clouds, alike, it seems, proclaiming the mercy and majesty of the Almighty hand?—*Eclectic Review.*

## THE CHECK-REIN FOR HORSES.

The "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" have published a pamphlet on the use of the check-rein for horses, in which they strongly condemn this contrivance. We make a few extracts from the pamphlet:

The check-rein may probably, be of some use in "breaking a colt," and may, perhaps, help to "get up his learning" until he has been "taught his pieces;" but afterward it can answer no end, except souring his temper, making him jib, fretting the corners of his mouth, wasting his strength, hurting his wind, injuring his sight, lessening his speed, abridging his services, shortening his days, throwing him down, and breaking his knees. All these, it is fearlessly asserted, often proceed from the use of this cruel appendage.

When loose, the horse's neck is usually extended as straight as his back; in this manner horses will generally work. It is the natural position, and the nearer we approach to it the better for the animal, for he is then at his easiest and (though little remembered) his pulmonary action, or breathing, unimpeded. It is absurd to make a bend or angle (if at all acute or sharp) in water-pipe or hose; so it is absurd, and cruel too, to bend back out of its natural line the windpipe of the horse by the use of the check-rein; in the former case a full volume of water cannot be obtained, in the latter the free breathing of the animal (necessential to its comfort, and even to its life) is hindered. The effect of restraining horse by check-rein is to prevent him from getting up to the collar. If the bit is in the least degree affected by the check-rein—in other words, if it is entirely loose in the mouth—the horse is checked, and, besides being kept from the free exercise of his strength, he is prevented from leaning the weight of his body into the collar.

There is one infallible proof, constantly to be obtained, of the cruelty of the use of the check rein and of its injurious effects, though we believe very few persons are aware of it. Whenever a horse has been worked with a light check-rein the corners of his mouth become raw, inflamed, fouler and eventually the mouth becomes enlarged on each side, in some cases to the extent of two inches. Even before the bit has produced these visible effects, if the corner of the mouth under the bit be touched the animal will flinch as if from hot iron. Let this be the sign which every master and servant, To what are these enlargements attributable? What causes them? Nothing but the friction of the bit in the effort of the horse to get up to his work. How dreadful to see a horse heavy laden—his neck bent into a perfect curve—his mouth open—his eyes ready to start out of the sockets!

The ignorant, though perhaps not cruelly disposed driver, looks on with admiration to see how "handsome" his horse appears, and imagines that the tossing head, open mouth, and gnashing teeth, are signs of game and strength and, while, on the contrary, they are the most unequivocal evidences of distress and agony. Let any one test the truth of this by loosing the check rein, and he will immediately find the horse put down his mouth and shut, and his head in one steady horizontal position. The draught horses exhibit the most painful examples of the cruelty of using a tight check rein. Whether at work or standing they will be found in continual torment—tossing their heads, or resting the weight of them on the bit, and so drawing back the corners of their mouths as nearly to split the ligatures. At work, instead of going on steadily they "bolt" their heads, feeling the check-rein at every step they take.

The pamphlet quotes the author of a work on the "Horse in Health and Disease," in which he says:

I am addicted, in this place, to add my anathema against that inhuman instrument of torture, the check-rein. It is not less detrimental to the utility of the animal than it is replete with agony to him. It must have been invented by a savage, and can only be employed by the insensate. Whence the benefit of unbearing a draught horse when going up hill? Because the head can then be thrown into its natural position, and materially assist by its weight in drawing the load. If it is beneficial to lose the head at that time, it must also be so on other occasions. Look at the elongated necks of the unfortunate animals thus tantalizes with the spring of Pull, so generally supposed to originate from blows inflicted on the part, is attributable alone to the gagging rein. I never saw a horse thus tortured for the sake of appearance, who did not thereby for the said cause, exhibit this infection. In order to obtain momentary relief from the torment inflicted by the check-rein on the poll and mouth, the poor creature is compelled incessantly to toss up his head."

The effect of the check-reins is shown whenever they are taken off. Horses may be seen tossing their heads incessantly, although jaded, panting, and enveloped in steam. Surely the poor creatures would not thus exert themselves in a state of great fatigue if some greater distress were not affecting them. It is the agony of the sinews under the neck and throat which being strained so long ache as if a man's arms were kept in a painful position. Horses which have done their work without the check-reins, when taken out of harness stand with their heads down, breathing freely and in company at ease. In London the omnibus drivers have lately abandoned the use of the check-rein.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. sel 8-m-TuSW

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPONAX! The only elegant Perfume is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOFONAX! Is the sweetest Extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOFONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume. Try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & CO., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—*Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

☞ A LADY WHO HAS SUFFERED for over five months the most extensive torture from Neuralgia, has been completely cured by one done (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Third week of the brilliant engagement of the distinguished actor and author, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, who will appear in his own original burlesque PO-CA-HON-TAS. ETTIE HENDERSON AS PO-CA-HON-TAS.

THIS EVENING, October 30th, will be performed the adaptation of Dickens'

**DAVID COPPERFIELD.**

Micawber.....Mr. John Brougham
To conclude with
**PO-CA-HON-TAS.**
Powhattan.....John Brougham.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

### TRIBLER'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

First Appearance in this city, of the celebrated Ethiopian Comedian and Champion Jig Dancer, Mr. P. C. BOYD. The Comedy Congress and our superb Ballet Troupe in a magnificent Musical Medley, including the stirring nigro drama called

THE MOUNTAIN DEVIL.

### CITY BILL POSTER.

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No. 6 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. 1665-1y

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS.....Director.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT second production of the great spectacular Drama Olympic edition of

THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

After weeks of preparation, immense cost in labor and materials.

New Scenes, New Music, New Properties, New Wardrobe, And great cast of characters.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—25 cent Matinee.

### MASONIC HALL—THE GREAT Arabian Nights ENTERTAINMENT!

OR,

"Loiterings on Enchanted Ground."

OPEN EVERY NIGHT and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents.

Admission—75 CENTS.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock.

Exhibition commences at half past 7 o'clock precisely. oct25

### YOUNG MEN'S Mercantile Library Association.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE

Announces their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known persons:

JAS. E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE HOOK,
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England,
JOHN G. SAXE,
HORACE GREELEY, and others,

PAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and DR. BELLOWS are expected.

Season Tickets entitling the holders to Reserve Seats at those Lectures, for which seats may be secured, can be had of the Members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.

Price, as heretofore, $3 00.

JAS. R. SCOTT,
WM. P. HERBERT,
C. F. SCAIFE,
JAS. B. MORGAN,
oct 6-d
BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
THOS. N. MILLER,
OLIVER LEMAN,
Committee.

## FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, under excellent improvement, on which there are erected a Frame Dwelling of 3 Rooms, Barn and Stabling and Spring House. With a never failing spring. There are two orchards of grafted fruit, consisting of Apples, Pears, &c. This property is situated 1½ miles west from Latrobe, Westmoreland county. Terms easy. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of O. S. BAIRD, Ritner street, near Allen, Lawrenceville. oct25

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE For Sale.

The undersigned offer for sale the late residence of Capt. Theodore M. Barton, deceased, on Collins township, a short distance beyond Allegheny Cemetery, accessible by the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and Lanesger Railroad, containing between four and five acres.

This is one of the most beautiful places to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the city, in perfect order with all necessary out buildings. Possession given at once.

Apply to W. & D. RINEHART, for the present at residence. No. 259 Liberty street.

VALUABLE Real Estate in Beaver County FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on reasonable terms his FARM OF ABOUT 160 ACRES, situate in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, 18 miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver County, Penna., about 4 miles from Enon Valley, and 1 mile from Koppelton. The improvements are a good, large two story Weather-boarded House, Barn, Corn House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hay House, Stone Spring House, and other outbuildings. The farm is plenty of good Fruit Trees on the premises. For further information apply to R. HICE, Esq., Beaver, Pa., or the subscriber. JOHN ROBERTS, JR.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND in Fee, on the Allegheny river, 2 miles from my own coal bank, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from this property runs through Sharpsburg, and the property passes through the property. The improvements are a framed cottage dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence. Also, 50 acres of land about 180 rods. For further particulars apply to TIERNAN & HAY, Attys. at Law, 81 Fourth street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY.—By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, guardians of the minor children of A. and M. FULLERTON, late of the borough of Freeport, will offer at public or private sale, the valuable woolen factory, known as the Woolen Factory, and lots and buildings therewith connected, lately occupied by the said A. and M. Fullerton, being and erected on in lots No. 13 and 14 in the town plan of Freeport, and also 10 acres, more or less, on which the same is erected.

The works are in complete and profitable working order, with all modern improvements, and well known. They are situated in the center of a large wool growing district, within easy access to the Pittsburgh market. Persons desirous of making a profitable investment are invited to examine the works and give their attention to this offer.

If not sooner sold at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866.

TERMS OF SALE—one-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal payments in one and two years, with interest from time of sale, the unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage.

M. B. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Samuel Fullerton, deceased, and
JANE H. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of W. P. Fullerton, deceased.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 1 Lot 2½ acres with brick tenement house, 10 rooms, and 1 Lot 2 Acres each, all within three minutes walk of Millvale Station, and 6 miles from Liberty Bridge. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC LEE, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, oct 29 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF COAL LAND, lying immediately upon the Ohio river, 20 miles below Gallipolis and 185 miles above Cincinnati. On the above tract are 4 coal veins, on which the general purposes is unsurpassed. It is entirely different from the Southern Ohio coal, contains but little sulphur, forges well as coakes well, and for making steam cannot be excelled. Large quantity of No. 1 lump coal now ready for shipping. Steamers and flat boats can be loaded at the bank. Also, 100 acres of land, one and a quarter miles from the river bank, ready for cultivation, with a never failing spring of water on the premises. For further information apply to JOHN D. BAILEY, oct 18 Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND, level and under state of cultivation 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a team all the year round. Large two-story frame house and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a vein of coal of good bituminous coal, underneath which a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river. JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker, oct 8 No. 102 Fourth street.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, BY THE THIRD Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "an Act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt." It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund created by said Act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor, the amount required for the said fund, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificate representing the same to be countersigned, and such cancellation made as proclamation stating the facts and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt.

And whereas, Ellis Schiffer, J. F. Hartranft and W. H. Kemble, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth, after deducting amounts redeemed and held by them from the fourth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to the third day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amounts to the sum of one million, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand and nine dollars and nine cents, made up as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Five per cent. loan of the Commonwealth | $845,356 97 |
| Oregon Loan | 312,000 00 |
| Domestic creditors | 26 05 |
| Relief Notes Cancelled | 626 00 |
| | $1,158,009 02 |

Now, therefore, As required by the third section of the Act of Assembly first above cited, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of one million, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand and nine dollars and sixty-two cents, of the principal debt of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this third day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WANTED. AGENTS AND SALESMEN IN EVERY TOWN, CITY AND COUNTY IN THE Middle, Southern and Western States.

Everybody out of employment will find it to their interest to call at

No. 43 FIFTH ST., (Up Stairs),

Or address POST-OFFICE BOX 301, Pittsburgh.

oct2-T-Th-S3m

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS, Twist Drills,

Drill Chucks, &c.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO., cor. Second and Wood sts., Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

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Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct25-Tu-Th-S

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, (Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,

Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grapevines and Greenhouse Plants,

Send for our Fall Catalogue.

Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes. oct2-Tu

PAPER SACK FACTORY, No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,

A large lot of FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, on hand, and printed to order.

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Cloaks, Cloths, FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c., CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

No. 49 Fifth Street.

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HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
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GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRPS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

77 and 79 Market St.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Metrpolitan Paper Collar Co. oct

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fitch and other Furs and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Patch and organ. Laces,
Real Laces for All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
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Gloves—all new and attractive styles,
Hosiery—a complete assortment,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
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The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, oct9 19 Fifth Street.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.....SAML R. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT, Corner Federal and Lacock Streets, ALLEGHENY, PA., Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Garden Seeds, Window Glass, Patent Medicines. Our stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct25

## CARPETS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

2¾, 3, 3¾ and 3½ YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

2¼ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLLINS, Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, oct23

CARPETS.

450 PIECES, 22,000 YARDS, OF Brussels.

The above immense stock, including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the

LOWEST RATES,

With every inducement in price, by

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., No. 22 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. oct1

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McCALLUM BROS., 87 FOURTH STREET,

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THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

A number of designs exclusively our own.

The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS., 87 FOURTH STREET. oct6-mod

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WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches, Jewelry, and having the advantage of good light and the aid of a Steam Engine, we are prepared to COMMAND THE WORKMEN, we are enabled now to do work in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine Watches closely regulated by our CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO., JEWELLERS, 56 Fifth Street.

WILL T. WILEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY &c., WYLIE STREET, near Fifth. oct12 TTSsat

SCOTT & HENNEGEN WHOLESALE JEWELERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES, ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF Clocks, Including the justly celebrated SETH THOMAS AND CARTER CALENDARS AND REGULATORS. (Exclusively Wholesale.) 31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor, oct26-m PITTSBURGH, PA.

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HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR, Manufactured by White Bros & Co., New York.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand
Cotton Factory Oil, Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil, Dark Engine Oil,
Extra Lard Engine Oil, No. 1,
Extra Lard Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.
oct26-3m

SUPERIOR LUBRIC OIL WORKS. JOHNSON & PAINE, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Superior Lubricating Oils.

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

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SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.

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Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. oct29

## PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. THE CELEBRATED BRADBURY, NEW YORK, AND CHICKERING & CO., PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Pianos and Organs of first class tone and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

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J. K. SMITH & CO., NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND, SOUTH SIDE NEAR MARKET ST., WHOLESALE DEALER IN Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars, extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Boots & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

J. K. SMITH & CO. oct5-ym

J. B. HARSHAW.....H. F. CRANE.

HARSHAW & CRANE, CARPENTERS & JOBBERS Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop will be promptly attended. aug17-m

NOTICE. AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the formation of hard, scaly and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents. For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVEN, Corner Wood and Third streets, P. O. Address, Box 134 jy11

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel No. 5 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

## BANKS AND BANKERS.

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The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be equally guaranteed the business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Dunnamon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Pittsburgh, Connellsville and Broad Top Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

O. S. BRYAN.....GEO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY, (Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,) Commission Merchants, For the sale of PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C., No. 71 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

### FIFTH STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

#### Investigation by the Coroner—Verdict of the Jury.

The jury empanneled to inquire into the facts and circumstances connected with the death of Henry Headrich, who was shot on Fifth street, on Tuesday night last, by a colored man named Thomas Smith, and died on Friday, re-assembled at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, when the examination of witnesses was resumed.

James S. Richardson, sworn—Am an independent police officer; was in Williams's saloon, on Fifth street, on Tuesday night, when I heard three pistol shots fired in succession; Headrich (the deceased) stumbled into the saloon with his hand on his bowels; I started out and followed a crowd up Wood street to the Academy of Music, where I met some men coming back having Smith in custody; Mr. Herron and witness took charge of the prisoner and conveyed him to the watch house. The prisoner stated that he had done the shooting, and it was the first man he had ever shot. Mr. Lagard produced the pistol in the watch house, and Smith stated that it was his property.

Emery Lagard, sworn—Live on Lacock street, Allegheny; was at the Theatre on Tuesday night last; after the performance, left the theatre in company with two others; when I passed down Fifth street and turned up Wood, when I heard pistol shots on Fifth street. One of my friends remarked: "They have not got done playing at the theater yet." Walked along a few steps farther, when I heard some one call: "Stop that man!" Turned around, and saw the flash of a pistol at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, and saw a man running up Wood; picked up a stone and threw it at the man as he passed, but did not hit him; found another stone on the pavement and ran after him until he reached the corner of Hand and Liberty streets, when I threw the stone, which struck him on the back. The man then turned around with a revolver in his hand and pointed it at me; I stopped, when he dropped his hand and started again to run; I then seized him by the arms, and called to the other persons behind that he had a pistol in his hand; he said that he would surrender himself to the officers of the law; I then left, when I twisted the revolver out of his hand; witness and two other men brought him down to Wood street where they gave him into the hands of two officers; I followed them to the lock-up, and gave the revolver to Captain Lewis.

Officer John Herron, who had also heard the shooting, corroborated the statements made by the previous witnesses.

Seth Wilmot, policeman at the Theatre, testified to having heard a dispute between a number of colored men on Fifth street, about half past nine o'clock on Tuesday night. One of them, who the witness afterward learned was Thomas Smith, said: "When the Theater is out I will blow that nigger's head off." The dispute appeared to be about some colored women who were in the gallery.

John S. Gray, an usher of the Theater, testified that, while coming out of the Theater on Tuesday night, he heard three pistol shots, and was told that a negro had shot a white man. Followed the crowd to Wood street, and seeing the negro running up Wood, fired at him with a pistol, but did not hit him.

Philip Demel testified that he heard two colored men quarreling in front of the Theater on Tuesday night. One appeared to be asking the other to apologize for something he had said, which he refused to do. A fight then took place, when one of them fired a pistol, the ball from which struck Mr. Headrich. Could not recognize either of the parties.

Mrs. E. Eliza Trice, (colored,) was sworn and testified that she was at the Theater on the night in question. After the performance started up Fifth street. Stopped and saw a man strike Thomas Smith. Jerked him around; the next thing I saw then ran to the Academy of Music. Heard a pistol shot. It was the man that struck him, at the same time handing a pistol to a policeman. Heard that he afterwards shot him in the leg, after Thomas had given the second blow. A man stepped between them to part them, when Thomas again fired. The man cried out that he was shot, and staggered back. Thomas then fired into the crowd again and ran down Fifth street.

Sarah Jane Clark, (also colored,) testified to having witnessed the shooting, but could not say whether Mr. Headrich had tried to separate the two Smiths or not.

Elizabeth Smith and several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

The jury, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict: That Henry Headrich, the deceased, came to his death from a wound inflicted by a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of Thomas Smith, on Tuesday night, October 23d, 1866, death resulting from said wound on Friday, October 26th, 1866."

### Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Supreme Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, a full bench being present with the exception of Judge Agnew.

McKenna vs. Murphy; D. C. Judgment affirmed, Opinion by Thompson, J.

O'Connor vs. O'Connor's Grand Elevator Co.; C. P. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

James A. Hunter, on motion of H. P. Laird, Esq., and James A. Logan, on motion of H. D. Foster, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

The list of Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria counties was then called.

Wilson, et al's appeal; Westmoreland county; Judgment *et non pros.*

Hay vs. Hay's estate; Cambria county. Continued for hearing at Philadelphia on the 25th of January next.

Breidinger vs. Yeagley; Cambria county. Argued by Geo. M. Roake on plaintiff in error, and by Robert L. Johnston contra.

Caldwell vs. Brown & Co.; Armstrong county. Argued by W. J. A. Fulton for plaintiff in error, and by E. S. Golden, contra.

Berford vs. McCue; Armstrong county. Argued by Boggs and Golden for plaintiff in error, and by Fulton, contra.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

### Base Ball.

On Saturday there was a match game of base ball played between the "American" and the "Try Us," the latter, a picked nine, both of Birmingham. The umpire called "game" at the end of the sixth inning, the "American" at the bat with one out, the following is the score:

| AMERICAN. | O. | R. | TRY US. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C Patterson, s s | 2 | 3 | Rose, c | 2 | 2 |
| Crichton, 2d b | 2 | 2 | Brewen, 2d b | 2 | 3 |
| Carnahan, 1st b | 3 | 2 | Price, 1st b | 3 | 1 |
| McCoy, l f | 2 | 2 | Callaher, l f | 2 | 2 |
| Mc michon, p | 1 | 2 | Dilinger, p | 2 | 2 |
| Bennett, R S | 2 | 2 | Lewis, r f | 2 | 2 |
| Evans, c | 2 | 2 | Specialt, r f | 1 | 3 |
| Quinn, r f | 2 | 3 | Heath, c f | 2 | 1 |
| Jackson, c | 2 | 2 | Gelsinger, p | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 18 | 21 | Total | 18 | 21 |

American—3 first catches, 3 put-outs, 1 b, r.
Try Us—2 fly catches, 4 outs on fly, 1 b, r.
Umpire—Mr. B. Chambers. Scorers—American, J. Wallace. Try Us—C. Gelsinger.

### District Court.

The October term of the District Court commenced yesterday morning, Hon. H. W. Williams on the bench. The list which had been prepared in April last was taken up, and will be disposed of before the new list is called up.

The first case taken up was that of William Parkison vs. William H. Brown. This was a feigned issue to try the validity of Judgments Nos. 194, 195 and 196 of April term, 1866, C. Hasbrook, P. C. Shinn, and B. C. Christy, Esqs., as payee for the plaintiff, and Hill Burgwin and Robert Woods, Esqs., for the defendant. The case involves some interesting points of law, and attracts considerable interest among the legal profession. The case occupied all of yesterday, and will probably occupy the greater part of to-day.

Court adjourned until this morning.

### Court of Common Pleas.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Sterritt and Stowe on the bench, the argument list was taken up, and will be continued until disposed of. After the list is completed, the argument list of the Court of Quarter Sessions will be taken up.

The Common Pleas trial list was also called over yesterday morning, and those cases ready for trial marked. There is a large number of cases on the trial list, and owing to this fact the cases were separated into divisions of one hundred. The first hundred will be commenced next Monday, and will be entirely disposed of before the second hundred is called. It is expected that by adopting this plan the business of the Court will be expedited.

### Another Pacific Railway Excursion.

Another excursion of prominent railway officials and distinguished citizens, composed of friends of the Union Pacific Railway, from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri, arrived in this city this morning, *en route* to Fort Riley, *via* Leavenworth. The excursionists left Philadelphia yesterday morning in elegant "Silver Palace" sleeping cars, and after remaining here a few hours proceeded on their way to Quincy, Ill., by way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway; thence they cross the Mississippi, pass onward to Weston, cross Missouri to Leavenworth, and thence to Fort Riley. At Leavenworth, Kansas City and St. Louis delegation will join the excursionists.

BURGLARY IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—At an early hour on Sunday morning, the residence of James C. B. Anawalt, on center avenue, was entered by burglars, and robbed of a considerable quantity of gentlemen's wearing apparel, twenty-five dollars in cash, and a number of private papers, among which was a promissory note for seventy-five dollars. An entrance was effected into the dwelling by taking off one of the shutters from the dining room window, in the rear of the house. There is no clue to the perpetrators

NEW TEMPLE OF HONOR.—A new Temple of Honor, to be known as "Morning Star Temple," will be instituted in this city on Thursday evening next, which will be the third Temple in this city.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Boyd Miller, of Elizabeth township, was arrested yesterday on a process issued by the Court, on two charges of selling liquor without license, and placed in jail to await trial.

RECOVERING COAL.—The coal in the boats which were sunk in the Monongahela river, above the Railroad Bridge, during the recent rise of water, is being raised and placed in flats for removal.

ADJOURNMENT OF CRIMINAL COURT.—The Criminal Court having finished the business of the term, have adjourned until the first Monday of December next.

### Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who reside in climes of frivolous verbiage every day devote five minutes to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if the body be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 90 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored of shattered nerves re-strung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope re-animated, and of strength re-stored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

### Meeting of City Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Councils was held last evening at their chambers in the city building.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present—Messrs. Armstrong, Barckley, Brown, Conrath, Lowe, Morrow, McMillan, Phillips, Shipton, Thompson, Wilson, White, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Barckley presented a communication from Messrs. Kearney and Goodwin, praying for the paving of Wylie from Fulton to Crawford streets, in the Sixth ward. Adopted.

A petition was read from Thomas Donnelly, relative to a leaky fire plug on Smithfield street, which was on motion referred to the Water Committee.

A petition was also read from John Harper relative to a leaky fire plug on Liberty street, by which his tenants, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Herron, were seriously damaged. Referred to the Water Committee.

The President submitted a communication for the City Controller, authorizing the payment of the bills of W. H. Brown and E. S. Morrow, the former amounting to $19 00, and the latter to $25 00.

The Controller also asked the transfer of $8,000 to Allegheny Ward Appropriation; $1,000 to Monongahela Wharf Appropriation, and $1,500 to Printing, said funds being exhausted. The Controller states that it is probable that a transfer will be necessary to the Night Police Fund, of some where for the ten thousand dollars, and one or two thousand dollars to salaries to make up the increase on the pay rolls. From present appearances the City's estimate of expenditures will exceed the appropriation from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

The report from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of codifying the city ordinances, reported that they had employed Captain J. S. Slagle, City Solicitor, at the price stipulated by Councils, and have also employed as well Ephraim Anderson to print five hundred copies at one dollar per copy.

The report was read, accepted and referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to make preparations to meet the excrease incurred by the contract with the printing press.

Mr. Morrow offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner of the Second District to fill up a pond on Pride street, between Bluff and Vigroy streets. Passed.

Mr. Barckley offered an ordinance granting Shoenberger & Company the right to erect tele graph poles from their mills in the Fifth ward to their warehouse on Water street. Passed.

An ordinance granting to Moorhead & Co. a similar right was also passed.

The report of the City Controller was called up, and the transfers asked were made as follows: $3,000 from Finance to Allegheny ward; $1,000 from Gas to Monongahela wharf, and $500 from Water to Printing.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present—Messrs. Beckhorn, Brush, Ford, Hare, Killen, Mawhinney, McEwen, Metzgueen, Mellelland, McGowan, Ogden, Patchell, Rodgers, Robb, Robert, Slagle, Tuley, Verner, Weldon, Welsh and Steel, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ogden presented a petition from property holders on Diamond alley, between Wood street and the Diamond, praying for the paving of the alley, having said alley repaired he taken immediately. Read and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Tuley offered a resolution directing the Committee on Streets to inquire by what authority the contract between Seventh street and Penn alley, is used as a marble yard; and if found to be in violation of the city ordinance, to take steps to have the same removed. Adopted.

Mr. Welsh offered a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to have public gas lamps erected at the following places: One in the centre of Liberty street, and on the corner of Fourth and Seventh streets; also that the present number of lamps be removed to the following places: One on Penn to Chatham streets. Referred to Committee on Gas.

The President submitted the following communication from the Board of Health:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, }
PITTSBURGH, October 29, 1866. }

*Thomas Steel, Esq., President of Common Council:*

SIR: The number of interments from the city of Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny, for the corresponding period in 1865, the number of deaths reported to the Health Office, and the number of interments reported to the Coroners' offices of cases returned to this office was as follows: [Here follows a table.] The Board have relieved themselves of the responsibility of the disease being epidemic during the present year.

Respectfully,
SECRETARY Board of Health.

The communication was accepted and ordered on file.

The ordinances, passed by Select Council, granting to Moorhead & Co. and Shoenberger, Bahm & Co. and Moorhead & Co. permission to erect a branch pipe through the city, was read a first and second time, and referred to the proper committee, without objection. The following ordinances were also read a first time, in order to enable their removal or emergency removal, and in case of refusal to do so, to enable the proper officers to remove the same:

To establish a line on Penn street between Wood and Cherry alleys.

To direct the Committee to ascertain the most advantageous place for the erection of a market house in the Fifth Ward, and report the same, and to direct the Committee on Markets to report the most suitable ground between Grant and Virgin alley, 120 feet front by 120 feet deep, owned by Messrs. Smith, Shorb & Co., the property designated that can be obtained on the city terms, and to direct the Committee on Markets to advertise for proposals for the erection of the same, with all the specifications and requirements necessary to put the same in proper order for the reception of stalls, and report the same to the next meeting of the committee.

To establish a line on Penn street between Wood and Cherry alleys.

To direct the Committee on Markets to report on the most suitable ground between Penn and Liberty, and Wood and Cherry alleys, for the erection of a market house